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ter. In recovery the animal without its cerebrum is dependent upon its sense organs to generate impulses which may eventually affect its cerebellum, while the normal animal may have its cerebellum influenced not only through its sense organs, but also from its centers for spontaneous movements in the cerebrum. Thus animals with a cerebrum usually recover sooner than those deprived of this organ. The motionless condition in animals has then only a superficial resemblance to certain phases of hypnotism as seen in the human subject, and probably is an essentially different phenomenon.

G. H. P.

ZOÖLOGY.

Generic Names Preoccupied.—Dr. Carlos Berg has done a useful work in a critical study of recently proposed generic names with a view to the elimination of those preoccupied. In *Comunicaciones del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires*, 1898, pp. 41, 43 (December 17), he proposes to substitute the following names of animals for others preoccupied. Hoferellus for Hoferia; Iheringiana for Iheringiella; Halochnaura for Asterope; Gestroana for Gestroa; Corynophora for Halterophora; Meyrickella for Prionophora; Walsinghamiella for Gilbertia (Lepidoptera); Watsoniella for Watsonia; Schochidia for Lophostoma; Braunsianus for Anelpistus; Gilbertidia for Gilbertina; Mataeocephalus for Cælocephalus. The last two are genera of American fishes.

D. S. J.

Deep-Sea Fishes of Iceland.—Dr. Christian Lütken has just published, in English, a most valuable account of the fishes dredged by the "Ingolf" in 1895 and 1896 off Iceland and the Faroë. Forty-four species are recorded, three of them new, *Raja ingolfiana*, *Cyclothone megalops*, and *Macrurus ingolfi*. Important notes are given on the structure of different species. The lithographic plates of Cordts (some of them colored) which illustrate this paper are most excellent.

D. S. J.

Spolia Atlantica.—Dr. Christian Lütken, of the University of Copenhagen, has continued his most valuable discussion of the early stages of development of fishes, as shown by the rich "spoils of the Atlantic," young fishes taken in the open sea. The third paper of